

# Kentucky Gazette.

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LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1820.

[VOL. XXXIV.]

## TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By I. T. CAVINS.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, paid in advance, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editor, must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be continued.

## Laws of the United States.



By Authority.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of Richard S. Hackley.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Richard S. Hackley, or to his agent or attorney, duly authorized, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of six thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy four cents; being the amount of expenses incurred and paid by him, in and about the detention of the ship Vigilant, seized by him at Cadix, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, under the orders of George W. Erving, Esquire, then Minister of the United States in Spain.

### H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of Persons holding confirmed unlocated claims for Lands in the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons lawfully holding confirmed unlocated claims for land within the tract reserved by the third section of the act, entitled "An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois Territory, and providing for their location," passed the sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be allowed until the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to register the same; and the said claims shall be receivable in payment for public lands within the said reserved tract, conformably with the provisions of the said act, and of the act, entitled "An act making further provision for settling claims to land in the Territory of Illinois," passed the twenty sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, at any time before the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

### H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820. Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

In addition to the act, entitled "An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, that is to say.

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that object, twenty three thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For rebuilding the public wharf, and repairing the public warehouses, on Staten Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For graduating the Capitol Square, putting the grounds in order, and planting trees within the same, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the arrears of the Department of war, from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be paid out of the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars at

ready appropriated for arrears prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; any thing in the act entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment & regulation of the treasury, war, and navy, departments," passed the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to the contrary notwithstanding.

### H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820. Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

Giving the Right of Pre-Emption to James Shields.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Shields be, and he is hereby, entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser, at private sale, of fractional sections numbered eighteen, in township numbered six, north of range numbered six, east of the second principal meridian within the limits of the Jeffersonville district; at the same price, and on the same terms and conditions, as are provided by law for the other public lands in the said district at private sale.

### H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820. Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of James Leander Cathcart.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers in the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the account of James Leander Cathcart, and to allow his claim for one half of a bill of exchange drawn by John Robertson, master of the brig Independent, on the Secretary of State of the United States, paid by him, and charged to said James Leander Cathcart; also, for one thousand dollars paid by said Cathcart, for the support of American captives at Algiers; and two thousand dollars paid by him for his ransom from Algerine captivity; and five thousand six hundred dollars, for twenty-eight months' service, between October, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, and July, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, in organizing and promoting the negotiation with Algiers, for the liberation of American captives, the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and the prosecution in the United States the presents afterwards forwarded to Algiers. And that the said claims and services be paid to said Cathcart, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated by law; the said Cathcart receiving the same in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States.

### H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820. Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

Authorizing the Settlement of the Accounts between the United States and Richard O'Brien, late American Consul at Algiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the accounts subsisting between the United States and Richard O'Brien, late American Consul at Algiers under the institution and direction of the Secretary of State, and that the amount due upon such settlement to said Richard O'Brien be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to authorize the allowance of any claim, except such as might have been settled at the Department but for loss of vouchers, and that no allowance shall be made for any interest of the said Richard O'Brien in the cargo of the polacre Vickelago, captured on her passage from Algiers to the United States.

### H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820. Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

Designating the Ports within which only foreign armed Vessels shall be permitted to enter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, it shall not be lawful for any foreign armed vessels to enter any harbor belonging to the United States, excepting only those of Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville in North-Carolina, Charleston, and Mobile, unless when such vessels shall be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by being pursued by an enemy, and be unable to make any of the ports a-

bovementioned; in which cases, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering such harbor; shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself to such regulations as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia thereof, as he may deem necessary to enforce the provisions of the first section of this act; and the President shall also be authorized to employ such forces to prevent any foreign armed vessel from entering or remaining within any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, except such as shall lie in her direct courses in entering from sea, or leaving, to proceed to sea, either of the harbors abovementioned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and no longer.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For altering the Times for holding the Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, which are now directed by law to be holden on the first Mondays of the months of June and December, in each year, shall hereafter be holden, for the said district, on the first Monday in May, and second Monday in October, in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, commenced or pending in the said district court, shall be as good and valid to the said first Monday in May, and second Monday in October, in each year, as if this change had not been made, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That appeals and writs of error shall lie from decisions in the said district court for the western district of Pennsylvania, when exercising the powers of a circuit court, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner as from circuit courts; and that so much of the 4th section of the act, entitled "An act to divide the state of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts," passed on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, as provides that writs of error shall lie from decisions in the said district court to the circuit court in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the district Attorney, and to the Marshal of the said western district of Pennsylvania, and the northern district of New-York, the yearly sum of two hundred dollars each; to commence from the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; to be paid quarterly, at the Treasury of the United States.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820. Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of State to issue Letters Patent to Henry Burdin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue Letters Patent to Henry Burdin, for his improvement in the construction of a plough upon his complying with the directions of the act, entitled "An act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," and an act, entitled "An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees," except so far as the said acts, or any part or parts thereof, require a residence of two years within the United States, in like manner, in all respects, as if the said Henry Burdin had resided two years within the United States.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820. Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of Ambrose Vase.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and

he is hereby, authorized to pay to Ambrose Vase, of the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, the sum of thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy eight dollars and sixty three cents, being the sum awarded to be paid him for the cargo of the ship Olive Branch, by the Board of Commissioners, under the seventh article of the treaty of the twentieth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, between the United States and Great Britain: *Provided*, There is as much money remaining of the fund which, by law, was appropriated for the payment of the awards under the said seventh article of the said treaty: or to pay such part thereof, as the fund aforesaid, remaining in the Treasury, will enable.

### H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLIARD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,  
Washington, May 15, 1820—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

## LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanphear,  
STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE  
(Sign of the Indian Queen.)

AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his tables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.

He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.

36-40 Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.  
**MR. E. THOMAS,**  
MUSICAL PROFESSOR,  
(Lately from Europe and the Eastern Cities.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he intends to open a MUSIC SCHOOL, in this place, AT MR. DARRAC'S BALL ROOM, Where he intends to teach the Clarionette, Flute, Flageolet and Guitar.

Mr. THOMAS will give private lessons at the habitations of those ladies and gentlemen who may desire it. For terms enquire at Mr. Lanphear's Tavern.

Sept. 14, 1820—275  
**Fresh Hogs' Lard.**  
FOR family use, for sale by the small or large quantity.

**Finch, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Seeds.**  
Best LIKE SHED, smoked,  
SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK, and PAINTS, and OIL of every kind.

ALSO,  
A CLOSE BODY COUCH, for sale cheap.  
JOHN STICKNEY.

Sept. 28, 1820—39-3

### LOST.

A LARGE EAR RING of fine Gold, was dropped in Main-street, near the corner of Mill-street, on Monday the 13th inst. A gentleman in Evening Dressing was seen to pick it up by a bystander, who it is hoped will leave it at Mrs. SAUNDERS' Millinery Store, where he will be rewarded for his trouble if he requires it.

Lex. Sept. 21, 1820—38

### Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY, or to the subscribers, either by note or account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.  
Lexington, 14th Sept. 1820—37-6t

**Rope-Making Business.**  
THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

**Rope-Making Business,**  
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CABLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TARR.

MORRISON & BRUCE  
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820-4t

## The Sign of the GOLDEN ROSE

Is removed from No. 7, Chesapeake, to No. 34, Main-street,

ONE door below S. KEENE'S HOTEL. And will be open for the reception of visitors—where (as usual) the smallest favour will be acknowledged with gratitude.

By their obedient servant,  
J. M. PIKE.

July 27th, 1820.

### FOR SALE.

A LIFE estate, occupied by Geo. Adams for several years past, at Froggton in Fayette county, of about

**40 Acres of land,**  
Including the Mills, Still-House, two Stills &c. Blacksmith's shop, Store House, Dwelling House, &c. As the same land was sold under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court last fall, some credit will be given and possession given immediately. For terms, apply to Mr. DANIEL M'C. PATE, of Lexington.

GREEN CLAY.  
August 30, 1820—35-8

## "Don't give up the Ship."



### ENTERTAINMENT.

#### LUKE USHER,

(SIGN OF THE SHIP.)

AS the pleasure to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has again opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the Brick house on Short-street, opposite his former stand. Although his loss by the late fire was considerable, yet he has used the utmost exertions to prepare himself for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom.

Lexington, Dec. 3, 1819.—49t

N. B. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding, on reasonable terms.

#### Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on Friday night last, a NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named TOM. He is near six feet high, black skin, handsome form and features, well made and stout, about twenty-four years of age. He can read and perhaps write. As he is well supplied with clothes, it is quite uncertain what he has on; amongst other articles, he has a handsome blue cloth coat. It is probable that he has taken a young SORREL MARE belonging to the subscriber. The Mare is only three years old, large and tolerably well made—has rather heavy jaws, trots but cannot pace.

For the recovery of the Slave and Mare, or either of them, an adequate reward shall be given.

June 29, 1820—264f

#### HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp.

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KEENE, de'd on Water-street. HENRY WATT.

Lexington, February 5, 1819—4f

**Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.**  
THE subscribers have received per the STEAM BOAT FLEET—  
ORLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels,  
SHAD and MACKAREL,  
ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,  
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.  
And are in expectation of receiving within few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.

Lexington, June 20, 1820—24

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

**Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.**

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Houses; refined Wagon, Carriage and GIG BOXES; Hatters', Tailors' and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Hivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—35t

## FOWLER'S GARDEN



#### Luke Usher,

DESS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has added to his present ESTABLISHMENT, that beautiful and well known place of refreshment and recreation, **Fowler's Garden,** Where Ladies and Gentlemen may, at the shortest notice, be accommodated with Dinners or other refreshments, on moderate terms. And in order to render comfortable the situation of Ladies who may be inclined to visit those Gardens, Mrs. Usher has removed to this delightful spot, where she will use her best endeavors to make their visit pleasant and entertaining. And from the assiduous attention which will be paid at all times to his guests at the Gardens, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may honor him with their company.

Lexington, April 22

#### A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

**300 Acres first rate land,**  
120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOSLEY.

Sept. 9th, 1820—37\*

#### Printing

of all kinds done at this Office.

## \$5 Dollars Reward.

THE Memorandum Book advertised to have been lost by me on the 20th inst. containing

### 390 Dollars,

In notes on the Virginia Bank and Farmers Bank of Virginia, has been found and returned with only Five Dollars of the money. The person having the money is a liberty to return the balance: say 390 Dollars, and no questions asked. He can inclose it under cover to Mr. Samuel Ayres, or to myself, and deposit it in the letter box of the Post-office in this town.

EDWD. ROWZEE.

Lexington, Sep. 23, 1820.—39

"On Eagle's wings immortal scandals fly:  
"Whatst' various actions are but born and die."  
DARTS.

## Reconciliation.

I HAVE returned from Missouri sooner than I expected when I left this country, and was very agreeably disappointed to find my wife at my father's, where she had been a month, and whither she had fled from savage cruelty; a bill having been filed for a divorce by a certain set, without it being by any means her wish to part with me. A mutual reconciliation has taken place, and as she says she is now perfectly willing to go to Missouri with me, where we will be out of the reach of the cause of all our disturbances. I have, with feelings of heart felt pleasure, forgiven her for all the injuries that have been done me through her by a few finished villains, (my personal enemies) that could not otherwise reach me, and have restored her to my fullest confidence. It is the desire of my soul, that the citizens should attach as small a portion of censure to Mrs. EVANS as the nature of the case will possibly admit of—those that may not see proper to place it on the proper persons, rather than they should put it on her, will please attach it all to me. Believing it to be noble to spare an enemy when he is in your power, and more especially out of respect to Mrs. E. as I should be necessarily compelled to very seriously criminate some of her nearest connections, if my enemies should hereafter remain silent, I shall decline the publication promised in this paper on my last starting to Missouri, although it would be somewhat gratifying to my feelings to portray about three first rate and two petty scoundrels. The citizens would do well to be cautious how they put confidence in any reports that may proceed from the patent lie manufacturing hall, alias Martinsville, of Marble creek, Jessamine county. Without casting the smallest reflection on my wife, is not the foregoing circumstance alone sufficient to put to silence my enemies, and all busy babblers, and cause them to blush and hide their faces in confusion, when they should again attempt to profane my name? To my friends I tender my respectful compliments, of my enemies I ask no favors.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Hardinsburg, Sept. 9th, 1820—39\*

## Lexington Ware House.

THE subscriber having rented of ROBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, their large BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water street, solicits patronage from the public. An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been established by law, and inspectors appointed. Tobacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.

C. BRADFORD.

Sept. 1820—37

## WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common county WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

THOS. ROYLE.

Lexington, May 20, 1820—224f

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. de'd and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of S. MUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO. expired by limitation on the first day of January last—

Notice is therefore Given.

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)  
SAMUEL TROTTER,  
JOHN POPE, &c. Exrs. of George Trotter, Jr. de'd  
ELIZA TROTTER, Executrix.  
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m

## Straw Bonnets.

Mrs Saunders,  
HAS just received a good supply of Straw Bonnets, some of them elegantly fine. Also, Gimps and Leghorns, and every article usually kept in the Millinery line, with Ribbons and Domestic Cottons.

Lexington, Aug. 8th, 1820.

## LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leary,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819—39-4f

## Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24—52-4f

## CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,  
40 KEPS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadel-  
phia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by  
the Keg or single pound. Apply to  
M. J. NOUVEL.

Lex. Aug. 8, 1820—33



## LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12.

## MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

We have already devoted more of our time to this subject, than we could have wished; and it has been occasioned by the malicious attacks made upon us by the Monitor in relation to it, which has again and again, admitted our statements to be true, whilst abusing us for making them. Being tired of the subject, and having matter of more importance to our readers, to present to their view at this time, we shall for the present drop it, but first asking their pardon, for so often bringing to their view a paper so quibbling and uncandid as the Monitor. In its last number, it has put up a kind of plea of the statute of limitation for the guilty; admitting that some eighteen months ago *ear cropping* had taken place in the army; but not within twelve months—and so much the worse for its character, that such outrages have been so long suffered to go unpunished. But all this shows the wretched situation of the unprotected soldier, and the wanton tyranny exercised by the officers. However we do not wonder at it. Power has in all ages been abused by its possessors, and no army ever existed capable of controlling its country which has not done so. We do not feel ourselves yet bound to give up the names of our authors, for no person aggrieved by our statements, has yet called for them; and we are not bound to gratify idle or impertinent curiosity.

"Marcellus" to Wm. T. Barry in our next.

## By the last Mail.

## THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO THE KING.

Sir:—After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecution which, during a long time, has rendered only more malignant and unrelenting—it is not without a great sacrifice of private feeling that I now, even in the way of remonstrance, bring myself to address this letter to your Majesty. But, bearing in mind that Royalty rests on the basis of public good; that to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit; and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal and improper to unheard of proceedings,—with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grievous wrongs once more before your Majesty in the hope, that the justice which your Majesty may, by evil-minded counsellors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honour and dignity of your crown, the stability of your throne, the tranquillity of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just and loyal people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty, and especially when perpetrated by a perversion and a mockery of the laws.

A sense of what is due to my character and forbids me to refer minutely to the real causes of your domestic separation, or to the numerous unmerited insults offered me previously to that period; but, leaving to your Majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow the act of driving by such means, a wife from beneath your roof, with an infant in her arms, your Majesty will permit me to remind you, that, that act was entirely your own; that the separation, so far from being sought for by me, was a sentence pronounced upon me, without any cause assigned, other than that of your inclinations, which, as your Majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your control.

Not to have felt, with regard to myself, chagrin at this decision of your Majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropped a tear in the face of that beloved child, whose future sorrows were then too easy to foresee, would have marked me so unworthy of the name of mother; but, to have submitted to it without repining would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or a want of those feelings which belong to affronted and insulted female honour.

The "tranquil and comfortable society" tendered to me by your Majesty formed, in my mind, but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals in the fatal example produced by the indulgence of your Majesty's inclinations; more especially when I contemplated the disappointment of the nation, who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But, alas! even tranquillity and comfort were too much for me to enjoy.—From the very threshold of your Majesty's mansion, the mother of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors, employed, encouraged, and rewarded to lay snares for the feet, and to plot against the reputation and life, of her whom your Majesty had so recently and so solemnly vowed to honour, to love, and to cherish.

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents, in giving my hand to the son of George the Third, and the help-apparent to the British throne, nothing less than a voice from Heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind. What, then, was my astonishment at finding that treasons against me had been carried on matured, perjuries against me had been methodized and embodied, a secret tribunal had been held—a trial of my actions had taken place, and decision had been made upon those actions, without my having been informed of the witnesses? and what words can express the feelings excited by the fact, that this proceeding was founded on a request made, and on evidence furnished, by order of the father of my child, and my natural, as well as legal guardian and protector?

Notwithstanding, however, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal—conduct which has since undergone, even in Parliament, severe and unanswered animadversions, and which has been also censured in minutes of the Privy Council—notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the foregoing of false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding that there was no opportunity afforded me of rebutting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances, so decidedly favourable to my enemies—even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crime, and pronounced my principal accusers to have been guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now (after the trial was over) discovered, that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it not legally criminal! And thus, at the suggestion and request of your Majesty, had been created, to take cognizance of and try my conduct, a tribunal competent to administer oaths, competent to examine witnesses on oath, competent to try, competent to acquit or condemn, and competent, moreover, to screen those who had sworn falsely against me, from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards to wilful and corrupt perjury. Great as my indignation naturally must have been at this shameful evasion of law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust by giving his countenance and favour to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurors.

Still there was one whose upright mind, nothing could wrap in whose breast injustice never found a place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate, and to rescue the oppressed. While that good and gracious Father and Sovereign remained in the exercise of his Royal functions, his offending daughter-in-law had nothing to fear.—As long as the protecting hand of your late ever beloved and ever-lamented father was held over me, I was safe.—But the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous King, bereft me of a friend and protector, and of all hope of future tranquillity and safety. To calumniate your innocent wife, was now the shortest road to Royal favour; and to betray her, was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honour. Before claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendships, your Royal engagements, promises, and pledges, written, as well as verbal, melted into air. Your Cabinet was founded on this basis. You took to your councils, men, of whose persons, as well as whose principles, you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike. The interest of the nation, and even your own feelings in other respects, were sacrificed to the gratification of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and ensure my humiliation. You took to your councils & your bosom, men whom you hated, whose abandonment of, and whose readiness to sacrifice me were their only merits, and whose power has been exercised in a manner, and has been attended with consequences, worthy of its origin. From this unprincipled and unparliamentary union, have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure, and which present a mass of misery and degradation, accompanied with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on his industrious, faithful, and brave people, your royal father would have perished at the head of that people.

When to calumniate, and betray me, became the sure path to honour and riches, it would have been strange indeed, if calumniations, revilers, and traitors, had not abounded. Your Court became much less a scene of polished manners, and refined intercourse, than of law intrigue and scurrility. Spies, bacchanalian tale-bearers, and foul conspirators, swarmed in those places which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue, and honour. To enumerate all the various privations and mortifications which I had to endure—all the insults that were wantonly heaped upon me, from the day of your elevation to the Regency, to that of my departure for the Continent—would be to describe every species of personal offence that can be offered to, and every pain, short of bodily violence that can be inflicted on any human being. Bereft of parent, brother, and father-in-law, and my husband for my deadliest foe; seeing those who have promised me support brought by rewards to be my enemies; and, I was retained from out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned, from motives of selfishness, by those who were my natural associates; living in obscurity, while I ought to have been the centre of all that was splendid; thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear and only child.

To permit me to enjoy this was too great an indulgence. To see my daughter; to fold her in my arms; to mingle my tears with hers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never ceasing love; thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld, and blessed, was too much to be allowed me. Even on the slave market the cries of "Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh! my child, my child!" have presented a separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave-dealers, remorselessly tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of bittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence, in the hope that time might restore me to her in happier days. Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers—and these mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the most affectionate and only daughters—it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing of the death of my child, and upon my calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and all the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrows. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom, will drop a tear of sympathy with me. And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of the afflicted mother? Your Majesty had torn my child from me; you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succour her; you had taken from me the possibility of hearing of her last prayers for her mother; you saw me bereft, forlorn, and broken hearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting of a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies, and informers, to discover, collect, and arrange matters of accusation against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her; let the world judge of the employment of ambassadors in such a business, and of the enlisting of foreign courts in the enterprise, but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect to these preliminary proceedings it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your Majesty; it is for me to protest; it is for me to apprise you of my determination.

I have always demanded a fair trial. This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the Parliament, passed in the shape of a law.—Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:

The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the places where the alleged acts have been committed, these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the constitution of the Court itself, that I particularly object, and that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedents as to bills of pains and penalties, none of them, except those relating to the queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your Majesty is the plaintiff. Here it is intended by the bill to do you what you deem good, and to do me great harm. You are, therefore, a party, and the only complaining party.

You have made your complaint to the house of lords. You have conveyed to this house written documents sealed up. A secret committee of the house have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceedings; and then the house, merely upon that report, have brought forward a bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me, and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and, indeed, the proceedings even thus far are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings, if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see in the constitution of the house of lords itself, a certainty, that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your Majesty's ministers have advised this prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they give; they are liable to punishment if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my judges, but it is they who have brought in the bill; and it is too notorious that they have always a majority in the house; so that, without any other, here is ample proof that the house will decide in favor of the bill, and, of course, against me.

But further, there are reasons for your ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your Majesty is the plaintiff; to you it belongs to appoint and create peers. Many of the present peers have been raised to that dignity by your Majesty, and almost the whole can be, at your Majesty's pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the peers hold, by themselves and families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your Majesty, and these, of course, your Majesty can take away whenever you please. There are more than four fifths of the peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their incomes.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found in some peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to re-

ject the bill, some of these peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments and other duties; and which is equally an alarming power, new peers may be created for the purpose, and give their votes in the decision. That your Majesty's ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render their prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt; seeing that they have hitherto stopped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a court of justice would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject would be to tacitly to lend myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the house of commons I can discover no better grounds of security. The power of your Majesty's ministers is the same in both houses; and your Majesty is well acquainted with the fact, that a majority of this house is composed of persons placed in it by the peers and by your Majesty's treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your Majesty; and, if it gives your Majesty pain, I beg that it may be observed, and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or, by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honour to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused if the judges and jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonour.

On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a court where the jurors are taken impartially from amongst the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your Majesty persevere in the present proceeding, I shall, even in the houses of parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honour; and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a court of justice.

I have now frankly laid before your Majesty a statement of my wrongs and a declaration of my views and intentions. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honoring, and cherishing me, agreeable to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation.—You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and poisoned weapons are more than paid for by witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honour. If my life would have satisfied your Majesty, you should have had it, on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child; but since you would send me dishonoured to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me.

CAROLINE, R.  
Brandenburg house, Aug. 7, 1820.

## THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

House of Lords, August 17.

The doors of the house were opened at nine o'clock.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Usher of the Black Rod, very kindly and condescendingly gave directions for admitting the gentlemen connected with the Press before any other persons. The consequence of which was that they were enabled to obtain a station the most convenient for their labours which the space below the bar allowed, being in one of the divisions immediately behind that laid out for the witnesses & the queen's counsel. The peers immediately began to take their seats within the bar, and several of the leading commoners (amongst them were Mr. Tierney, Mr. Colcraft and Mr. Grenfell,) took up stations between the bar and the throne.

At twenty-five minutes before ten o'clock the lord chancellor entered the house. The bishop of Landaff immediately read prayers. The lower part of the house became a scene of unusual bustle and interest, the fulness of attendance seeming to cause some difficulty in the appropriation of seats. The Judges of the King's Bench (the Chief Justice, and Justices Best & Holroyd) took their seats on the woolsack. Barons Richards and Garrow entered soon after and took seats beside them. They were afterwards joined by Judge Dallas.—By ten o'clock the house was filled, and the attendance of Peers complete.

Mr. Cooper, clerk of the house, read the order for calling over the house.—The names were immediately called over.

The lord chancellor delivered apologies which he had received from about thirty peers, some abroad, others indisposed and old age.

The lord chancellor read a letter from the Duke of Sussex, praying the house to excuse him on account of consanguinity.

The Duke of York said, that if such claims were admissible he was much better entitled to the benefit of it. Nevertheless he was determined to do his duty.

Lord Erskine presented the petition of the common council of the city of London, against the bill of pains and penalties against the queen.

The Duke of Leinster presented a similar petition from the freeholders of Middlesex, but as it was signed by the Sheriff Perkins on behalf of the meeting, it was read only as his petition.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 27.

The Electra, from London, brings papers to the 15th, with which we have been favored by her owners.

The trial of the Queen commenced on the 17th of August, before the House of Lords. The concourse of people which assembled in the vicinity was immense. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Lords at a quarter past eight. At half past nine the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback. The papers say his reception was not flattering.—The Duke of York appeared on horseback shortly after, and was greeted with loud cheers, which his Lordship acknowledged by taking off his hat several times.

At a quarter past nine precisely, the Queen arrived at St. James square from Brandenburg house. The people assembled in the square greeted her with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats & handkerchiefs. Her Majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her head, and on alighting from her travelling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude.

After the House of Lords had been organized, the Queen, attended by Lady Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the House from the robing room. Their Lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her Majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her beside the steps of the throne. She was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust.

After some preliminary points of law had been settled, Mr. Brougham, the Queen's counsel came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principle of the Bill. He made a speech of considerable length, which he concluded as follows:

"The sooner you retract the step you were induced to take in an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. In your lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviour of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

Mr. Deuman was then called, and informed by the Lord Chancellor, that but two counsels could be heard. Mr. Deuman, on account of indisposition asked the indulgence of being heard the next day, which was granted, and the house adjourned.

The Queen left the house almost immediately, amidst the shouts of the multitude.

On the question for annulling the proceeding, the votes were, Contents 41—Non-Contents 200.

Lord Byron, arrived in London on the evening of the 17th inst just, as the House of Lords had adjourned, with dispatches for the Queen from the Continent.

The accounts from the Continent, represent tranquillity to be restored in Italy.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Peers are crowding to town from all parts from the continent as well as Scotland and Ireland. The metropolis will be more full of nobility and gentry than at any time within the memory of man.

The Pioneer schooner is now passing up the river Thames, with a cargo of witnesses against the Queen, from the continent, which she received from a foreign man of war in the North Sea.

We trust that this day will not pass over without a question being put to his Majesty's ministers in the House of Lords, as to their interference with despotic courts on the continent, against the effects of the people who are struggling for a representative government. Rumours of a policy fatal to the peace and credit of this country are abroad; and it is material that, at a moment of such internal disturbance, the public mind should not be alarmed by accounts of subsidies, and of interference with continental disputes, that would, to a moral certainty, plunge us into the gulph of bankruptcy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of the 8th of August, "The French government did not permit the Paris journals to publish the note of the Russian Cabinet until it appeared in the papers of Milan and Florence. The Ministers of the great powers are now preparing a declaration from the Holy Alliance on the subject of the late events in Spain and Naples, which will be published with the greatest solemnity. The Censors have prevented the Paris journals from giving this news."

VIENNA, JULY 26.

Prince Carliati, major general in the service of the two Sicilies, arrived here on the 23d instant charged with an extraordinary mission.

Nothing is now talked of but an important determination said to be taken by our government on the subject of the revolution in Naples. As this relates to the secret deliberations of the Council, it may be conceived that few persons can know the real truth; every body, however, concurs in opinion that an extraordinary resolution has been resolved on since the arrival of Prince de Carliati in the quality of Ambassador from Naples.

On the 24th, a secret Council was held at Schoenbrunn, at which the Emperor presided, which Baron de Spreti, Vice President of the Council of War, was summoned to attend. Immediately after this Council had broken up, orders, it is asserted, were sent into Italy and to the Cisalpine provinces, to assemble a corps d'armee in the Lombardo Venetian kingdom.

I enclose you the letter of Captain Joseph J. King, NAVAL Aid to his Excellency. Also his Excellency's official general order, respecting our victories, which you will publish if you think proper, also this, is at your discretion. I shall give you every information respecting our transactions in this part of the world; and have the honor to be your's most respectfully, &c.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated July 3, 1820, published in the London Morning Chronicle.

"I have since my last seen so much of the famous Patriotic Societies, that meet three times a week at the Fontana de Oro and Cruz de Mata, to convince me, that they mainly tend to keep the flame of patriotism alive. These Societies are in correspondence with the others throughout the Peninsula, and are attended by thousands of all classes whenever the debates take place: it is worthy of remark, that the most strenuous advocates of liberty, and the ablest speakers, are Priests." It is thought that the United States will still succeed in securing the Floridas. The most difficult question of all for the Cortes is that of South America: such are the deep rooted prejudices of the nation as to that country, and the almost total ignorance that prevails with regard to the state of things there, that those Members of the Chamber who see the necessity of adopting some great and liberal measure on the subject, are afraid either to write or speak of it, lest they should shock the feelings of the people and lose their popularity. The only novelty in the Press is a new Government Paper called *Gaceta del Gobierno*; the first number appeared on the 1st, and contained two interesting articles on the state of England and France; the visit under which both those countries suffer are very freely and liberally canvassed by the writer. Conversing with one of the Editors a few days ago, he observed, 'Ah! my friend, things are strangely altered in this world, it was but the other day that you pined us, whereas now you are all objects of commiseration to Spain.'

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgetown, (Demerara,) to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated July 10, 1820.

"This is the strangest country I ever saw. The inhabitants are dying in great numbers, by the yellow fever—yet the survivors are dining in parties, drinking, singing, fiddling and dancing, with unconcern. I have seen nothing like sorrow expressed at the death of an individual, except by two young men, who had just returned from the funeral of the eleventh out of their mess, which consisted of thirteen. Dr. M., a physician of skill and experience in the diseases of this climate, told me a few evenings since, that a foreigner stood no more than one chance in seventy-five, to survive three years. A few Sundays since, I attended the English church, and the preacher being very uninteresting, I east about for something more edifying. The first object that attracted my attention, was the monument of Capt. Peake, placed upon the inner wall of the Church, directly opposite my seat, and within legible distance. Having a pencil and paper in my pocket, I deliberately copied from it the following inscription, which I send you, thinking that it may serve to call to your mind some of the gallant deeds of the lamented Lawrence. By it you will see that Johnny Bull does not hesitate to sit even on the marble of the tomb, when the truth will derogate at all from the naval powers of Old England. It is true that Peake fell in an unequal combat, but unfortunately for British skill and honour, the odds were on the side of the English vessel. The Peacock, as you will recollect, mounted 18 guns and the Hornet but 16. If this is not conclusive as to the inequality, the result of the action certainly must be—the Peacock having 33 wounded, and the Hornet but one killed and four wounded. It is not known how many were killed on board the Peacock, as she sunk, and all were entombed together.

INSCRIPTION  
To the Memory of  
CAPT. WILLIAM PEAKE,  
the brave and highly respected commander of his Majesty's Brig Peacock,  
whose death was glorious, as his life was honorable.

Engaged in unequal combat with the American sloop of war Hornet, a cannon shot of mercy, terminated his existence almost at the moment that his gallant vessel, consigned to the deep, gave a watery sepulchre to the remains of her lamented chief.

To commemorate this glorious, but fatal engagement, which took place on these shores on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1812, and to perpetuate the name of a distinguished officer,  
His Excellency Gen. Carmichael, acting Governor,  
sympathizing with the generous feelings of the inhabitants of this United Colony, in the universal expression of sincere regret, was pleased to grant in their behalf, this memorial to his FAME.

Where'er through climes old Ocean rolls,  
From the equator to the frost-bound pole,  
Is British valor shown. This distant shore,  
Shall claim her page in Britain's naval lore;  
To future times, then, votive tablet tell,  
How bravely PEAKE here fought—lamented fell!

From many breasts call'd forth the deep drawn sigh,  
The tender tear begu'd from beauty's eye,  
And though he "floats upon a sea of biers,"  
Preserve his name, to mortals ever dear,  
And while his spirit soars to native skies,  
Proclaim that fame with virtue never dies.





## WESTERN INTERESTS.

There has been placed in our hands, a letter from the Navy Commissioners, addressed to Col. Richard M. Johnson, our able and indefatigable supporter of the interests of the western country. The letter encloses two documents which will be found below—the one on the subject of the manufacture of sail cloth, cordage &c. and the other on the culture of hemp in Russia. We scarcely know which to admire most, the zeal of our senator in communicating with the navy tribunal on this interesting topic, or the promptness and candor of the reply. The future prosperity of this section of the Union mainly depends on agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. Whatever tends to the encouragement of these, must be of deep and general concernment to the people on this side of the mountains. The tariff bill discussed at the last session of congress, it is hoped, will pass into a law, in some shape or other, during the approaching term of that great assemblage of national legislators. Virginia, and some of the more commercial states, last spring, carried a high and pertinacious hand in opposition to the encouragement of HOME INDUSTRY. We hope the "ancient dominion," as well as some of her commercial allies, will have gotten into a better humor, before their representatives visit Washington this winter. Why it is—and how it is—that a little tobacco interest would deteriorate the magnanimity of so old and enlightened a state as Virginia, we are at a loss to conjecture. However, we shall hope for the best hereafter. We shall give the letter in our next.

### Observations on the Method of cultivating and preparing Hemp in Russia.

In Russia, when the season is mild, the Hemp seed is sown about the 1st of June, old style. The richer the soil of the land employed for it, the better; a Chetwirt of seed (one hundred Chetwirts are equal to 73 quarters Winchester measure) is sown on a piece of land of 80 fathoms English feet long and 50 fathoms broad. The land is first ploughed and harrowed, and about 200 single horse loads of dung being spread upon it, it is left for six days, when it is again ploughed and the seed is sown, and harrowed the same day. In about four months the seed becomes ripe, and the Hemp is then pulled up with the roots. It is allowed to remain too long in the ground, it is apt to become too harsh. It is bound into heads or bunches of four hands full each these are hung upon sticks placed horizontally, and allowed to remain so for two days. It is then made into cut or threshed hemp as be most agreeable. The cut Hemp is made by cutting off the heads containing the seed, these are put into the kiln, and after remaining there 18 hours, the seed is beaten out. If threshed hemp is to be made. The heads or tops must not be cut off, but the bunches of Hemp placed entire in the kiln, and if the weather be warm it will be sufficiently dry in three days, when the seeds must be threshed out of the heads. In either case three days after the seed is separated from it. The hemp must be put to steep or rot either in a steam or pond, and that the hemp may be entirely emersed it is put under wooden frames upon which stones are placed, or where they are not to be had, earth is substituted, after the frames are covered with planks. The clearer and purer the water the better will be the colour of the hemp. where the water is warm, three weeks steeping will be sufficient. But if cold, as in Rivers, Springs, &c. five weeks or longer may be necessary. At the expiration of this period, a head of the hemp is taken out and dried. If no heating and cleaning it. The husk comes off, the hemp may then be taken out of the water; but if the husk still adheres to it, it must be allowed to remain some time longer. The trial must be repeated from time to time till the husk separates, when the hemp must be taken out of the water and suspended to dry as before directed, on its being taken off the ground. The hemp is made into two sorts, distinguished by the names of Spring and Winter hemp, the former being dry and rather of a withered appearance. The latter more moist and of a fine brownish green colour. Containing more of the vegetable oil, and therefore the most apt to heat, though if not shipped at St. Petersburg, or Riga, before September, there is not much risk of its heating any more on board the ships. Especially in a short voyage, as to England, and are the best for Cables. It is intended that the Hemp should be early ready for market. It is made into Winter Hemp by the following process—On being taken out of water, it is left suspended in the open air for about a fortnight, where it is put in the kiln for 24 hours. After which it is

broken by means of a hand-mill, and the husk is then beaten off by striking the heads obliquely with iron and wooden instruments of a large two edged Knife, lastly, to unravel it is drawn through a wooden comb or card with one row of wide wooden teeth fixed perpendicularly.

The Hemp is then laid up or suspended in sheds, and is fit to be sorted, bound into bundles, and loaded into barks.

The Hemp to be prepared as Spring hemp is allowed to remain suspended and exposed to the weather the whole winter, until it be dried by the sun in the Spring, when it is broken and cleaned in the same manner as Winter Hemp. As the greatest part of the Summer elapses before it can be made fit for the market, none of this hemp reaches St. Petersburg until the following Spring. That is two years after it was sown. The Hemp is sown in the same manner as Linseed, Rye or Wheat. Land of a sandy soil may also be employed for it, but then it must be strongly manured, otherwise it will be too short, and a flat country should always be preferred.

One Chetwirt of seed commonly yields 22 loads (upwards of 36 English) of Hemp and 12 Chetwirts of Hemp seed

### Observations on the Manufacture of Sail Cloth.

A well conducted factory of SAIL CLOTH, in a country where labour is not dear, and where the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of the material of which it is made, and whence it is of easy and cheap transportation to market, could not, it is believed, fail to yield ample remuneration for the capital and labor employed in it.

In the manufacture of Sail Cloth, flax is preferred, both for the chain and warp. The yarn is spun by machinery—and both warp and weft yarns are thoroughly cleaned before they are woven, by steeping in plain hot water, washing and boiling twice, with pot and pearl ashes. The operations of steeping, washing and boiling, should, it is believed, be performed as follows:

#### FOR THE FIRST BOIL.

The Yarns to be steeped under cover in plain hot water, without any admixture of acids or their deleterious substances, until fermentation begins to subside, which will generally take place about five days in summer, and 8 in spring or autumn, and when taken out of the steep, to be well washed, viz: The warp yarns each mill full, six minutes—and the weft yarns each mill full, twelve minutes. The yarns are then to be hand washed in a considerable stream of clear running water, or through a five or six inch pipe of clear water and wrung. After this they are to be boiled from 6 to 8 hours according to the strength of the fire (and the boiler having neither nettings or false bottoms) with the following proportion of ashes.

2 lbs. best American pot, 2 to 48 pounds  
1 lb. best St. Petersburg pearl, 5 of yarns.  
And to be again hand washed as above and wrung. And then to be put on poles, properly shaken out and hung in the open air where they must remain from 14 to 21 days, as the weather may render necessary, care being taken to turn & shake out the bales at least every second day.

#### FOR THE SECOND BOIL.

The yarns to be again washed as above and wrung, and afterwards to be boiled for six hours, with the following proportion of ashes, viz: 2 lbs. best American pearl to 48 lbs of yarns, to be again hand washed as above and wrung, and then to be put on poles, properly shaken out and hung in the open air from 7 to 14 days according to the state of the weather, and if not then dry, to be dried in a stove or drying house; and it is now ready to be woven on bobbins, warped and put in the loom.

None of these operations of preparing the yarns can be performed during the months of November and December, or January—and seldom in February, except it be in very mild and temperate climates.

As to the method of weaving, it has been observed that the cloth can be woven equally well, either by power or hand; but it is believed that the manufacturer would find it greatly to his interest to weave by power. The cloth when woven is 20 inches wide, and each bolt contains 40 yards. There are 8 numbers used in the American service, their weight and price are as follows:

No. 1 weighs 45 lb.	6 price \$22 50
" 2 " 42 " 6	" 22 25
" 3 " 39 " 6	" 22 00
" 4 " 37 " 6	" 21 75
" 5 " 33 " 6	" 19 00
" 6 " 30 " 6	" 18 00
" 7 " 27 " 6	" 17 00
" 8 " 23 " 6	" 16 00

Although it has been stated previously, that flax is preferred in the manufacture of sail cloth, yet some are of opinion that hemp sown very thick, and pulled at a period to produce a fibre or hard, on a medium between the ordinary hemp and flax, would be fully as good as flax for all the heavy numbers of canvas. This it is believed, would be highly profitable to the agriculturalist.

#### FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Salem, N. C. 21st August, 1820.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.  
Sir,—In the month of March 1803, travelling then in East Tennessee, near the French Broad River, I staid one night at a place, where my horse could get nothing else, nor had any thing else than raw corn, and that plentifully, as he would eat. In the morning, the horse drank very freely, and I suppose too has gily, and too much at once. Having rode on, in less than a mile, my horse began to walk lame, and I observed that it was founded. A short time after I was met by a man, who, observing that

my horse was founded, told me, that as soon as I observed it, I ought to have dug up a piece of sassafras root, and tied it to the bridle bit; he then alighted, and with his pocket-knife dug up a piece of that root, and assisted me in tying it to the bridle-bit; then advised me, to lead my horse to the next plantation, about a mile distant, if I could get him there, and to make a strong decoction of sassafras root, and drench the horse with it, and he would be well.—With some difficulty I got my horse to said plantation, put him into the yard, and had hardly time to unsaddle him, before he fell, and there he lay, not being able to stir. I went at it immediately, dug up a quantity of sassafras root, washed them clean, boiled them water, so as to make a strong decoction, and then poured out some in order to cool the sooner. By this time the landlord came home, who added some common salt to my decoction, say a small handful to a quart, and assisted me in drenching the horse, pouring down his throat a black bottle full of the decoction at a time. We had a good deal of trouble to do it, as the horse lay motionless on the ground, not being able to stir, and it was with difficulty that we raised his head. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon, we first observed some restlessness in the horse, but we could not yet rouse him on his feet; in this we succeeded about five o'clock and the good man offered me to take my horse upon his wheat field, if I could get him there. The field being near, I led him there, stiff as he was, where he picked a little of the green wheat for about half an hour, when night coming on, I led him in again. No other enclosure being convenient, I was under the necessity to put the horse into a stable, that was dry. He had not any food given him that night, except a few blades of corn fodder, which lay scattered in the stable.

—Next morning I went early to the stable, and observed my horse standing, seemingly quite well.—I put the saddle on him, and walked my way further a few miles, leading the horse after me.—Observing the horse to walk well at his usual gate, I ventured on him, and rode him. He walked as well as ever, nor was the least sign of stiffness observable on him, and he was, and continued to be as well as ever before. I gave him, however, on the first day after his founder, no other food than some blades of corn fodder.

What virtue the sassafras root had, or if it have any, to restore a founded horse, I leave to others to determine.

I have been a little verbose, but I think it better in this case, than merely to say, my horse was quite gone by the founder, and was wonderfully and quickly restored to good health by a drench of the decoction of sassafras root.

ABRAHAM STEANER.  
P. S. No unsoundness was afterwards observed in the hoofs of the horse.

### FROM THE CLARION, NEW BANK OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

The writer of the following remarks has observed much opposition, in the newspapers, to the above institution; and as a citizen of the state of Tennessee, feels it a duty which he owes to his fellow citizens, to place the true situation of the bank before them.—They can then judge for themselves.

In the first place, we will examine the capital of the bank.

The sale of the stock authorized by the state, is \$250,000  
The first payment of the Hiwassee lands, it is believed by good judges will be 150,000  
The money in the treasury of the state, say 50,000

\$450,000

From the above statement it will appear that four hundred and fifty thousand dollars of capital in specie, or the notes of the other banks of this state, will be in the vaults of this institution in three months from this date.

From the charter, the directors may not issue more than five hundred thousand dollars for some time; thence it will appear that the bank has in its power, and will be able to redeem nearly the whole of its paper, when presented, should the holders think proper to call and exchange it for the present currency of the state.

Three-fourths of the amount of sales of the Cherokee lands is payable in ten years, with interest, to be paid annually, into this bank. The interest on \$450,000 (which is three-fourths of what it is believed the lands will sell for) is twenty seven thousand dollars. The interest arising yearly to the bank for discounts, on say \$500,000, is \$30,000—and if one million is loaned, \$60,000.—The yearly surplus revenue of the state, say will be \$85,000, we then have the yearly income to this institution for ten years, as follows:

Interest on Cherokee land sales,	\$27,000
Interest on loans,	60,000
Revenue of the state,	25,000
	\$112,000
Deduct the expenses of the institution, which will not exceed, annually,	12,000
	\$100,000

Leaving a yearly increase of capital to the bank of one hundred thousand dollars, which in ten years will be one million.—This together with the present capital of \$450,000, makes the enormous sum, in ten years, of one million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These are no airy dreams, but a real statement of the bank of the state of Tennessee, and exhibits its situation ten years hence, if properly managed. In stead, therefore, of writers and speech-

makers, packing their brains to find capital for this bank, if they will look a little ahead, they will find that the only danger to be apprehended, is, that it will in time, have too much capital; thereby raising in the state a powerful moral aristocracy.

DALLAS,  
Nashville, Sept. 26, 1820.

## CONCERT.

Mrs. MERRIDE, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, that, assisted by her two daughters, she will give a concert on

This Evening the 12th inst.

At Mr. GIBB'S Hall Room  
A number of Gentlemen Amateurs have kindly tendered their assistance. She therefore trusts to meet the patronage of an enlightened public. The performance will consist of a choice selection of the most admired SONGS and RECITATIONS.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Lanphear's at Mr. Giron's, at Mr. Pike's, and at this Office.  
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at half past 7 precisely.

For particulars see bills

## Tammany Society

775  
ANNIVERSARY.  
THE Sons of Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will meet at their great Wigwag on THIS EVENING the 12th of the month of Travelling at the going down of the Sun, to celebrate the Anniversary of the discovery of America.

Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.  
By order of the Grand Sachem,  
I. T. JAVINS, Sec'y.

Month of Travelling, 5th, Y. D. 329.

## NOW PUBLISHING.

AND WILL BE READY TO DELIVER TO SUBSCRIBERS AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Lexington Public Advertiser.

On or before the first of next month,

## A General Instructor;

Compiled for the use and benefit of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Jailors, and Jurymen, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in force.

THIS is the most extensive work of the kind ever published in the United States, and embraces copious extracts from the most approved common law writers, on the following subjects, viz:

Accessory, Affray, Apprentices, Assignments, Arrangements, Arrest, Assault, Awards, Bail, Barratry, Bonds, Burglary, Carriers, Certiorari, Commitment, Constables, Coroners, Covenants, Criminals, Confession, Distress, Escapes, Evidence, Felony, Hue and Cry, Homage, Habeas Corpus, Infants, Information, Jail and Jailors, Judgments, Juries and Jurors, Justices of the Peace, Larceny, Libel, Lunatics, Malin, Maintenance, Mandamus, Mileage, Nuisance, Oaths, Pardon, Perjury, Prison Breaking, Process, Rape, Recognition, Rescue, Restitution of Stolen Goods, Riot, Rout and unlawful assembly, Robbery, Search Warrant, Sheriff, Sheriff, Sureties for the peace, Sureties for good behaviour, Treason, Treasure found, Warrant, Wife and Women.—Together with the statutory provisions, on these as well as every subject coming within the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which will enable the inferior judicial, as well as executive officers of the government, to perform their respective duties with promptitude and safety.

This work will be also enriched with nearly four hundred precedents or forms, comprising not only all such as are used in legal proceedings, but all that are necessary for the farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchant, as well as all other private citizens, and enable every man to become his own lawyer, and transact all his business without the aid of counsel.

The above work will be for Sale at the Book Store of F. W. WOODLEY, Lexington.

As there are but a few copies printed, those who are desirous of purchasing will do well to apply soon.

Lexington, Oct. 10—41

## STENOGRAPHY.

THE Subscriber announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its neighborhood, that he will commence a course of lessons on an improved system of SHORTHAND, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars to form a class shall have made application. The utility of this art to the student and man of letters, must be obvious. The man of business may, by its means, avoid the tediousness and loss of time necessarily in copying letters in the usual manner. He will find advantages be inconsiderable to the Ladies, the convenience of keeping their memorandums, and copies of their correspondence in short hand, need not be urged; and as an elegant accomplishment, they will be amply compensated for the short time devoted to its attainment. Those who prefer it, will be waited on at their own houses.

At Lanphear's Coffee House.

J. M. QUEEN.

Lexington, October 12, 1820.

## 10 Dollars Reward.

WAS feloniously taken from my house, on the 11th inst. a large memorandum

## Pocket Book,

Containing the following Bank Notes, viz:—One \$5 Kentucky note, \$7 on Harboursville, 15 on the Georgetown Bank, \$5 on the Harboursville Bank, \$5 on Knoxville, Ten \$1 on Richmond, Va. 21 on Mount Sterling, and 21 on Newport Bank.—Also a number of papers of no use to any person except to myself. Any person finding said pocket book and detecting the thief shall have the above reward.

B. M. MARSHALL.

October 12th, 1820—41

## TO SPORTSMEN.

WILL be run over the Boon Station tract, on a separate face, commencing on

THURSDAY the 12th of OCTOBER, and to continue three days.

The first day three mile heats, entrance \$50. Second day, two mile heats, entrance \$30. The third day, one mile and repeat for a Saddle, Bridle, Martingale &c. to be worth \$30. The tract will be in complete order, by

GEORGE PICKETT.  
Boon's Station, Sept. 18th, 1820—38

## Notice.

IN pursuance of a Decretal Order of the Fayette Circuit Court, made at the term, 1820, and an amendment thereat the September term, 1120, in the suit in Chancery depending in said Court, wherein Stephen H. Reed is Complainant, and Lewis Hogan is Defendant, the undersigned Commissioners will expose to sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for notes on the Bank of Kentucky, or its branches, on the 11th day of November next,

406 Acres of Land,

Or as much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the Complainant's demand. The Land is situated in the county of Garrard, and State of Kentucky, on the Kentucky River, adjoining the lands of Elizabeth Hogan, Taylor & Hicks heirs &c. Particulars will be made known on the day of sale by

WM B SUMMERS } Comm'rs.

RICH'D. SHARP, }  
October 12, 1820—41-3

## Medical Lectures.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in Transylvania University, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D.—Prof. Anatomy and Surgery.

CHAS. CALDWELL, M. D.—Institutes Medicine and Materia Medica.  
W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.—Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.  
JAMES BLYTHE, M. D.—Chemistry.  
SAMUEL BROWN, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine.

By order of the Faculty,  
CHAS. CALDWELL, Dean.

Lexington, July 20, 1820—29th

## University of Maryland.

## FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1820.

TWO Students of Physick, and others interested in the promotion of science, the following regulations relative to the plan of Medical Instruction in this Institution, are submitted:

I. The Lectures commence annually on the last Monday of February. The first Monday of April is the day fixed for holding the commencement.

II. A candidate may enter his name for the degree of Doctor of Physick after having attended two sessions of Lectures—but his attendance on a term of Medical Lectures in any other school of approved reputation will be allowed in lieu of a session in this. It is, however, necessary to have attended at least one course of each professor of this Faculty.

III. Attendance on the Lectures of each Professor during one term, admits a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Physick.

IV. Candidates for degrees are required to write a Thesis on some Medical subject, in the Latin, English or French language. To encourage classical attainments, a medal will be awarded for the Thesis best written in the Latin Language.

ANATOMY—John B. Davidge, M. D.—Daily

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Nathaniel Porter, M. D.—Daily.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY—Elisha De Bute, M. D.—Daily.

MATERIA MEDICA—Samuel Baker, M. D.—Four times a week.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Gerrard Sharp Patton, Esq.—Daily.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—R. W. Hell, M. D.—4 times a week.

TEACHING OF PHYSIC—Maxwell McDowell, M. D.—Four times a week.

The Professors of Anatomy and Midwifery are provided with such apparatus and preparations as are conducive to the improvement of their respective classes.

The Museum of the Professor of Surgery in variety, excellence, and number of preparations, natural and morbid, is far superior to any other in America.

The splendid Chymical and Philosophical apparatus, lately imported from France and England, and the Micrological Professor are the means of treating the various subjects of his course.

The Faculty of Medicine, anxious that the School of Physick in the University of Maryland should offer facilities equal to any other establishment in the United States, have determined to finish the present splendid buildings, and to add elegant rooms for a Museum, and various other accommodations.

Right Rev. Bishop KEMP, D. D. Provost.

MAXWELL McDOWELL, M. D.

Dean of the Faculty of Physick.

Aug. 25—1820-38

The Editors of the National Intelligencer are desired to insert the above once a week till the first of November. Richmond Enquirer once a week six times Lexington Gazette, Cincinnati Inquirer, Knoxville Intelligencer, Charleston Courier, and Savannah Republican will insert the same once a fortnight, 3 times, and forward their bill to the Federal Republican office for collection.

## Rochester Springs,

ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Ten. Although there has been no accommodations for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by Rochester Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.

WILL S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1820—16-3m

## LAW OFFICE

W. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson, WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Brainer's Tavern.

61-3m December 17, 1819

## Cash will be given for

## TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.

December 30—53

JOHN BRIDGES.

## COTTON.

50 BALES ALABAMA COTTON for sale

Tilford & Trotter.

Sept. 22, 1820—40

## OCTOBER BEER.

George Wood, HAS commenced reeling for the fall season, and has now **AMBER BEER** for sale at the

Lexington New Brewery.

\$7 00 per 32 gallon Cask } Delivered  
3 50 per 15 do. do. } at the resi-  
1 75 per 7 do. do. } dence of the  
purchaser.

87 1/2 cents per Jar of 7 gallons—delivered at the Brewery.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

PORTER, by the cask or dozen.

Double Pale Ale & Brown Stout,

In a few weeks, when due notice will be given. A quantity of **WHEAT & BARLEY** WANTED.

October 5, 1820—40

## 50 Dollars Reward

BROKE jail, with two others, on the night of the 30th July, in Lexington, a **W. G. M. A.**, named

A. D. KINS.

He is about 23 years of age, straight made, and nearly six feet high—a mild dark complexion, and tolerably thick lips—and has a scar on the side of his head. The above reward will be given for him, if caught out of this state, and delivered to me in Lexington, or secured in any convenient Jail; and twenty five dollars, if caught in this state. All reasonable expenses will be paid.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, October 1820—40-7

## Alexander Parker & Son,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER STOCK, THE best IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER

TEA, COFFEE and SOAP &c. &c. They have also for sale on good terms for Cash, a quantity of

## Salt and Castings.

Lexington, Sept. 30, 1820—40-3t

## State Seminary of Indiana.

## SALE OF LOTS.

THE public are hereby notified, that on the 24th MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, on that part of the reserved township in Monroe county, most contiguous to Bloomington, comprising the site located for the State Seminary, there will be a sale of lots of various sizes, consisting of not less than one half acre, nor more than twenty acres each. One fifth of the purchase money will be required in advance, and the balance in three annual installments.

Purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security, on which they will receive title bonds for the lots purchased.

Those acquainted with the situation of the lands in said township, require no commendation to make them sensible of its peculiar and local advantages; but for the better information of those living at a distance, it will not be improper to observe, that nature has been bountiful in bestowing on this place all the requisites for a generous public school, for the promotion of the object in view, could with reason anticipate or even desire. A salubrious climate—beautiful eminence in full view of the town, fertile country around and excellent springs that never fail.

These advantages, combined with others too numerous to detail, hold forth a promise of a pleasant retreat to all gentlemen of wealth and respectability, who would enjoy the blessings of health as well as the convenience of attending to the education of their own offspring.

JAMES FORLAND, Agent.

Sept 1820—



## Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken through the U. States, to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll" on each copy of the paper. Although a small sum from each, yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen. Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

**Bowling Green**—Ford & Stevenson, printers.  
**Bardonia**—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barnett, Printer.  
**Baltimore**—John S. Skinner.  
**Cincinnati**—Postmaster.  
**Clarksville**—Postmaster.  
**Danville**—Daniel Barbee, p. m.  
**Edinburgh**—Mr. Lyon, p. m.  
**Edwardsville**—Postmaster.  
**Estill C. H.**—Postmaster.  
**Ellisville**—Postmaster.  
**Flemingburg**—Mr. Ballard, p. m.  
**Frankfort**—Mr. Crockett, p. m.  
**Georgetown**—Mr. Sebrer, p. m.  
**Hopkinsville**—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.  
**Huntsville**—Postmaster.  
**Harrodsburg**—Mr. Keller, p. m.  
**Jeffersonville**—Postmaster.  
**Louisville**—Mr. Gray, p. m.  
**Lancaster**—J. P. Letcher, p. m.  
**Millersburg**—George Talbot, esq.  
**Mount Vernon**—Henry Daniel, esq. or the Postmaster.  
**Monroe, Tenn.**—Postmaster.  
**Mayfield**—Mr. Roe, p. m.  
**Mass. Lick**—Mr. Smith, p. m.  
**Mount Zion**—Postmaster.  
**Nashville**—J. Joseph Norvell, esq. or the Postmaster.  
**Niches**—Postmaster.  
**Nicholasville**—Dr. Young, p. m.  
**New Orleans**—Bartlett & Cox, or Postmaster.  
**New Glasgow**—Postmaster.  
**Owensville**—Postmaster.  
**Philadelphia**—Mr. Bachy, p. m.  
**Paris**—Mr. Patten, p. m.  
**Richmond**—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.  
**Russellville**—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.  
**St. Louis**—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Postmaster.  
**Vincennes**—Thos. Dubois & Co.  
**Vermilion**—Thos. W. Bryson, p. m.  
**Washington**—Mr. Ritchey, p. m.  
**Washington**—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E.; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, W.; townships 13, and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W.; Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marion, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of June 1820.  
JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
27-1 Nov.

## Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printers.  
June, 3d, 1819—234



## Benjamin Ayres,

(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main street.)  
Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the following:

## GROCERIES,

Imperial and Young's TEAS,  
Best GREEN COFFEE,  
LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c.  
Also—A few dozen PORT WINE,  
Holland Gin, Cogniac Brandy,  
West India Rum, Madeira Wine.  
Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

WE CONTINUE TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A  
**House of Entertainment,**  
For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom.  
Those who wish to partake of the finest

## OYSTERS,

Cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.  
9-6m Lexington, July 27, 1820.

**Printing of all kinds,**  
WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE  
**Kentucky Gazette Office,**  
With neatness, accuracy and dispatch

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

Whereas the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at the following places, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

**August Sale.**  
Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. of range 14  
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do 15  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do 16  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do 17

**October Sale.**  
Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 9  
1, 2, 3 and 4, do 10  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do 11  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do 12  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do 13

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 38 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 53 townships and fractional townships, viz:

**August Sale.**  
Townships 5, 7, 9 and 10, S. of R. 19, west of 5th principal meridian  
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, do 20, do  
6, 7, 8 and 9, do 21, do  
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, do 22, do

**October Sale.**  
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, south of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian  
8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, do 23, do  
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, do 25, do  
9, 10, 11 and 12, do 26, do  
9, 10 and 11, do 27, do  
9 and 10, do 28, do  
9 and 10, do 29, do

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lots.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and on longer, and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved for sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

By the President,  
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## TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.

**The American Farmer.**  
THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of agriculture, and domestic economy—and to develop the means and designate plans of internal improvement generally constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia," and four of that patriotic, and and exceedingly valuable work, "The Soil."

To show that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturalists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Governor LEWIS, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer, so far as it is devoted to the cultivation of the soil, and the improvement of the soil, is a most valuable work, and one which every farmer should possess."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which this paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading."

Respectfully thy friend,  
ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq., President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on Husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual review, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute, for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

Mr. Gale's request of you the favor to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmer's Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner, of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine.

CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA.  
The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,  
J. J. CHAPPELL,  
Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolved to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq., 'THE MINOR, Secy.'"

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but if all the copies the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may be so proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

When claimed, on all monies received, for and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Baltimore.

June 28, 1820

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